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(54) **Device for storing and/or treating chemicals**

(57) Device for storing and/or treating chemicals, including a glass casing (1) provided with a receiving cavity (2) for storing chemicals therein, and further including a transponder (6) having a memory, the transponder being arranged in the device such that it cannot be affected by the chemicals.

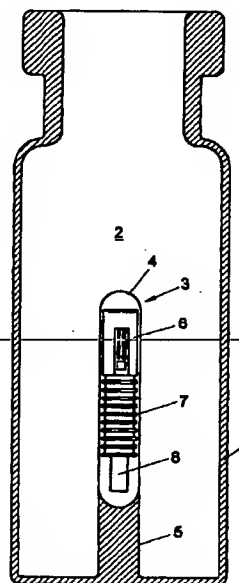


Fig. 1

## Description

This invention relates to a device for storing and/or treating chemicals, comprising a casing which is made of glass and is provided with a receiving cavity for storing chemicals therein.

Such devices are generally known and are utilized in bulk quantities by the chemical industry, research laboratories, medical laboratories and like institutes. The known devices include, for instance, sampling tubes as described in Dutch patent application NL-A-1003492, a sample bottle or vial, a test tube or blood tube, a Petri dish, an HPLC column, or like devices comprising a glass casing provided with a receiving cavity for storing chemicals therein.

Often, it is a problem to record what is stored in a known device and under what conditions storage occurred. Thus, it happens regularly in hospitals that tubes of blood are mixed up and so the results of the blood test are linked with the wrong patient. With sampling tubes that are used specifically for taking samples from gases, such as, for instance, the atmosphere, it is necessary to record under what conditions the samples were taken. Pressure, temperature, air humidity and like data are of direct influence on the concentrations of the samples that are taken. Since these sampling activities often take place in the absence of attendant personnel, there is no opportunity of registering this kind of data, so that other solutions to resolve these problems have been realized. In sampling the atmosphere, sometimes use is made of a special pump which keeps the pressure, temperature, and humidity of the air which is passed through the sampling tube at a constant value. Such a pump is particularly costly and would not be necessary if the data of the atmospheric pressure, the air humidity, the temperature and the like were known. In other absorption processes, too, such data play an important role. In the case of, for instance, a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) column, keeping record of the measurements performed is a labor-intensive job which can easily lead to errors.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the type defined in the opening paragraph hereof, without the above-mentioned drawbacks. To that end, according to the invention, the device is characterized in that it comprises a transponder including a memory, the transponder being arranged in the device such that it cannot be affected by the chemicals. The transponder can be designed in a variety of ways. Thus, it can be provided with a memory in which only a fixed number is stored. The data to be stored in relation to the chemicals received in a given device are stored in a central computer with reference to the identification number stored in the transponder.

Such a solution is practical in particular when the location where the chemicals are received in the receiving cavity of the casing of the device is in the proximity of the central computer in which the data of interest are

stored. There are many applications, however, where measurement occurs remote from a central computer and hence no freely available memory for storing these data is present. In that case, according to a further elaboration of the invention, it is particularly favorable when the transponder is provided with programmable memory. In that case, data observed *in situ* can be stored in the memory of the transponder and read out by a central computer at a later time. Optionally, the transponder can contain control data on the basis of which processing apparatus can be driven.

According to a further elaboration of the invention, the transponder is melted-in in a closed glass housing which constitutes an inseparable part of the device. Owing to the presence of the glass housing, such a transponder cannot be contaminated or destroyed by the chemicals received in the receiving cavity of the device.

Further elaborations of the invention are described in the subclaims and will hereinafter be further clarified, with reference to the drawing, on the basis of a number of exemplary embodiments.

Fig. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of a first exemplary embodiment of a sample vial;  
Fig. 2 shows a similar cross-sectional view of a second exemplary embodiment of a sample vial;  
Fig. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of a test tube according to a first embodiment;  
Fig. 4 shows a cross-sectional view of a test tube according to a second embodiment;  
Fig. 5 shows a section taken on line V-V in Fig. 4;  
Fig. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of a sampling tube according to a first exemplary embodiment;  
Fig. 7 shows a cross-sectional view of an HPLC column according to a first embodiment;  
Fig. 8 shows a detail of the HPLC column represented in Fig. 7;  
Fig. 9 shows a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of an HPLC column; and  
Fig. 10 shows a detail of the HPLC column represented in Fig. 9.

The exemplary embodiment of a sampling vial shown in Fig. 1 comprises a casing 1 made of glass. The casing 1 comprises a receiving cavity 2 for receiving chemicals therein. The vial further comprises a transponder 3. The transponder is melted-in in a closed glass housing 4. The glass housing 4 is inseparably connected to the device through a fastening column 5. The closed glass housing 4 is fused onto the fastening column 5. The transponder 3 accommodated in the glass housing comprises a chip 6 and an antenna 7. In the subject case, the antenna is designed as a coil-shaped element. The coil-shaped element is wound around a rod 8 of conducting material to enhance the antenna function. The chip 6 contains a memory. In the present exemplary embodiment and in all exemplary

embodiments of the transponder 3 to be discussed hereinafter, the transponder can contain a so-called resonant circuit. The transponder can be of the transmission type and hence actively transmit signals in return, or of the adsorption type, whereby, as a result of the presence of an internal resistance, which is optionally variable, also a message can be issued. Such a resonant circuit is generally provided with a coil and a capacitance.

The exemplary embodiment of a sample vial represented in Fig. 2 likewise comprises a casing 9 of glass, including a receiving cavity 10. The receiving cavity 10 is intended for receiving chemicals therein. The casing 9 additionally comprises a closed receiving cavity 11 accommodating a transponder 3 in a glass housing 4. The transponder 3 is of the same type as represented in Fig. 1 and is loosely received in the cavity 11. Since the cavity 11 is a closed space, the transponder 3 constitutes an inseparable part of the device.

Fig. 3 shows a test tube or blood tube 12 which is provided with a transponder 3. The test tube comprises a casing 13 made of glass, and a receiving cavity 14. Provided in the receiving cavity 14 is a fastening column 15 by which the transponder 3, via the glass housing 4, is fixedly connected to the casing 13.

Fig. 4 shows an alternative exemplary embodiment of a test tube 15, likewise comprising a glass casing 16 and a receiving cavity 17. Provided in the sidewall of the casing 16 is a recess 18 in which the transponder 3 accommodated in a glass housing 4 is received with a proper fit. Optionally, attachment can be ensured by some kit, or the two housings 16 and 4 can be connected to each other in that they are fused onto each other.

Fig. 5 shows the cross-sectional view taken along line V-V in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 clearly shows in what way the recess 18 is provided in the wall of the glass casing 16.

Fig. 6 shows an exemplary embodiment of a sampling tube 19. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the sampling tube is received in a package 20 which is made of glass. The sampling tube 19 is closed at both ends with a Teflon cap 21, 22. Further, in a receiving cavity 19a of the sampling tube 19 made of glass, absorption material 23 is received, confined between two sieves 24, 25. Disposed on the left of the left-hand sieve 25 is a transponder 3 which is accommodated in a glass housing 4. The transponder 3 is fixed in this position by a third sieve 26 made of metal. Preferably, the transponder 3 can resist a high temperature for some time, so that the absorption material can be regenerated and the sampling tube can be reused. The packaging tube 20 is closed at the end 27, for instance in that it is melted up. Preferably, the packaging tube 20 is filled with inert gas, so that the absorption material 23 is not contaminated. If the packaging tube 20 were absent, the absorption material 23, in the course of time, would be subject to contamination by air entering through the Teflon caps 21, 22.

Fig. 7 shows a cross-sectional view of an HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) column. Such a column 28 comprises a casing 29 made of glass. The glass casing 29 includes a receiving cavity 29a which is at least partly filled with separation material 30. The ends of the glass casing 29 are provided with coupling elements 31, 32, by means of which the HPLC column can be installed in a chromatograph. In the present exemplary embodiment, the transponder 3, disposed in a glass housing 4, is embedded in the separation material 30. Although the drawing figure suggests that the transponder 3 completely closes off the channel 29a in which the separation material 30 is disposed, this is not the case. The separation material 30 has very small pores, so that the carrier liquid must be forced through the separation material 30 at a very high pressure. The clearance between the inner walls of the glass casing 29 and the circumferential wall of the glass housing 4 of the transponder 3 is particularly large in proportion to the pore size, so that the transponder 3 hardly constitutes a constriction in the channel 29a of the column 28. Optionally, the channel 29a in which the separation material 30 is disposed can be provided with a slightly greater diameter.

Figs. 9 and 10 show an alternative design of an HPLC column 28 according to the invention, in which use is made of a different type of transponder. A track 33 of conductive material has been applied in a spiral configuration to the external circumferential surface of the glass casing 29 by a vapor deposition technique. Vapor deposition of metal ions on glass is a technique known per se. The spiral track 33 of conductive material is connected to a transponder chip 34 embedded in the casing 29 made of glass.

It is noted that the invention is not limited to the exemplary embodiments described, but that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention. Thus, for instance, a Petri dish could equally be fitted with a transponder. Basically any glassware intended for storing and/or treating chemicals, where the recording of data regarding those chemicals is essential, is eligible for incorporation of a transponder. To date, the transponders, which are known per se, have been used solely for identifying animals or recording data in a chip card and the like. The idea of utilizing these transponders in glassware which is generally utilized as being disposable yields an entirely new range of possibilities, which can lead to enormous savings during use of the glassware.

#### Claims

1. A device for storing and/or treating chemicals, comprising a casing (1, 9, 13, 16, 19, 29) which is made of glass and is provided with a receiving cavity (2, 10, 14, 17, 19a, 23, 29a, 30) for storing chemicals therein, and further comprising a transponder (3) including a memory, the transponder (3) being

arranged in the device such that it cannot be affected by the chemicals.

2. A device according to claim 1, characterized in that the transponder (3) is melted-in in a closed glass housing (4) which constitutes an inseparable part of the device. 5
3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the transponder (3) comprises an antenna (7, 33). 10
4. A device according to claim 3, characterized in that the antenna (33) is provided on the glass casing (29) by a vapor deposition technique. 15
5. A device according to claim 4, characterized in that the vapor-deposited antenna (33) is designed as a layer of metal ions vapor-deposited in a spiral path. 20
6. A device according to claims 2 and 3, characterized in that the antenna (7) is designed as a coil-shaped element (7) accommodated in the glass housing (4). 25
7. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is a sampling tube (Fig. 6), the casing (19) being designed as a tube with two open ends, the receiving cavity (19a) accommodating an absorption material (23), and the transponder (3) being embedded in the absorption material (23). 30
8. A device according to any one of claims 1-6, characterized in that it is a sampling bottle or vial (Fig. 1, Fig. 2) for receiving therein chemicals such as samples of blood, water and the like. 35
9. A device according to any one of claims 1-6, characterized in that it is an HPLC column (high performance liquid chromatography column) (Figs. 7-10), the HPLC column (28) comprising a glass casing (29) which is at least partly filled with separation material (30) and comprises two coupling elements (31, 32) at the ends. 40 45
10. A device according to claims 2 and 9, characterized in that the transponder (3) in the glass housing (4) is embedded in the separation material (30). 50
11. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is a test tube or blood tube (12, 15; Figs. 3-5).
12. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is a Petri dish. 55
13. A device according to any one of the preceding

claims, characterized in that the memory of the transponder (3) is programmable.

14. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the memory of the transponder (3) contains a non-erasable identification number.

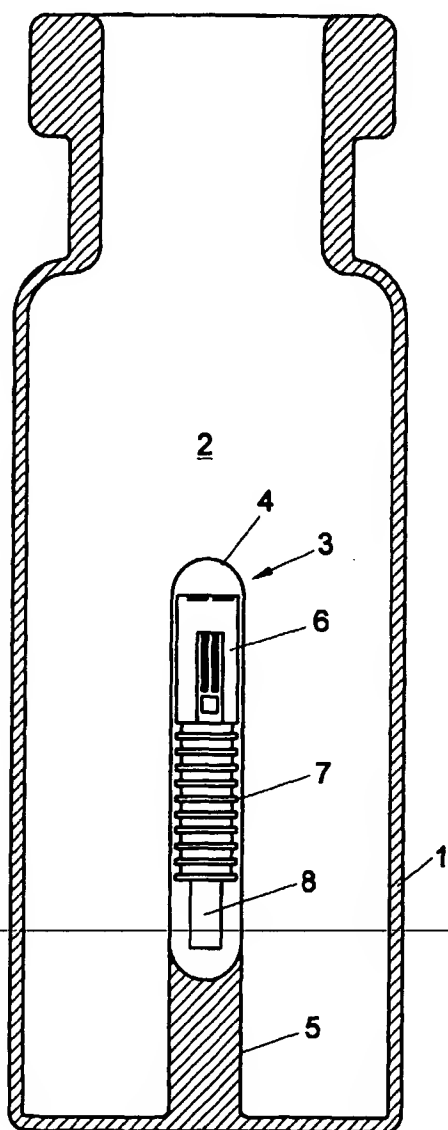


Fig. 1

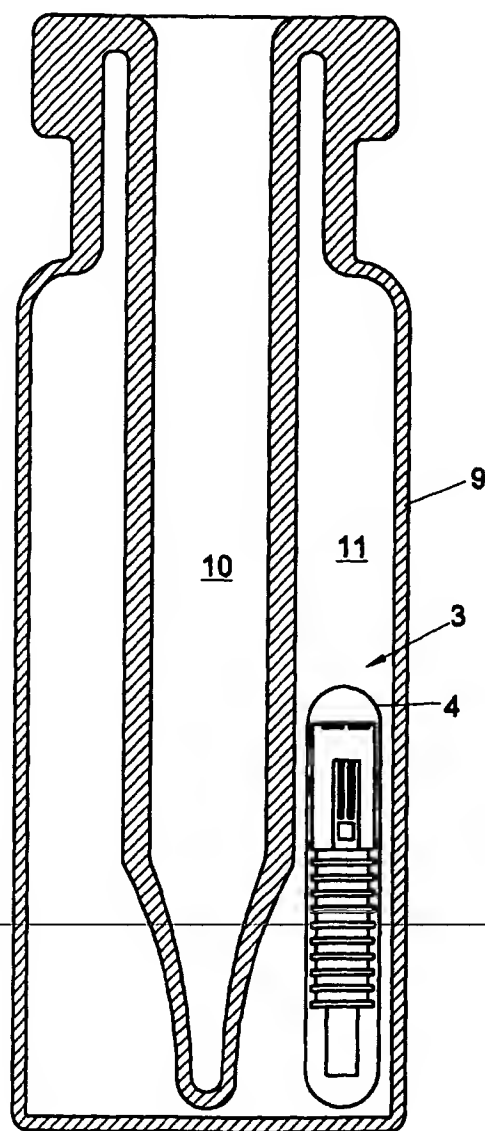


Fig. 2

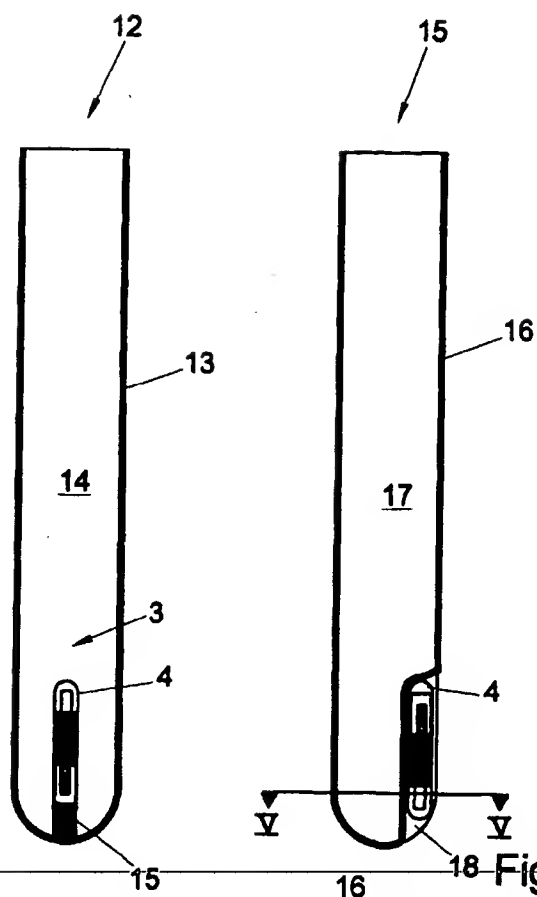


Fig. 3

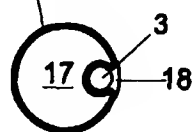


Fig. 5

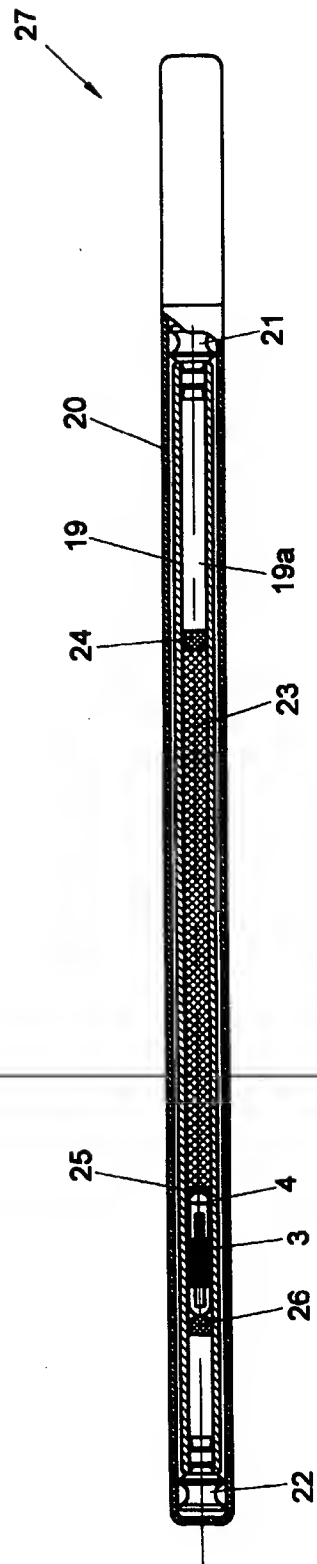


Fig. 6

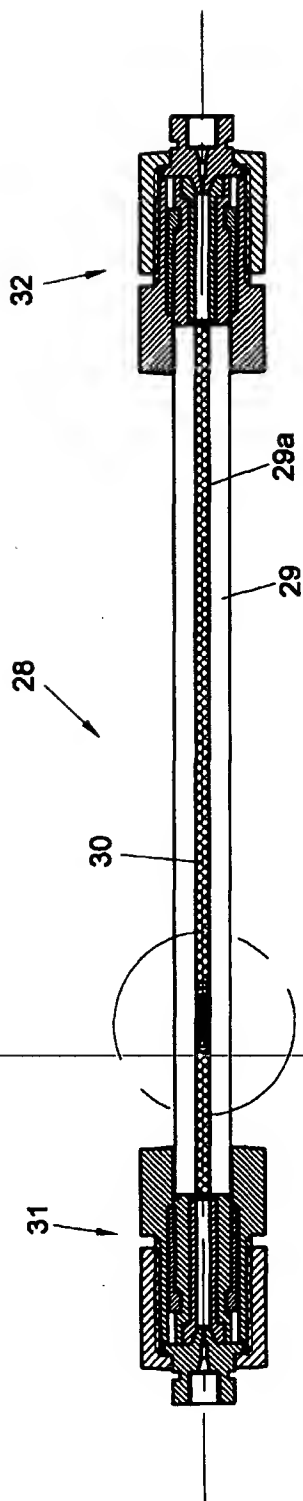


Fig. 7

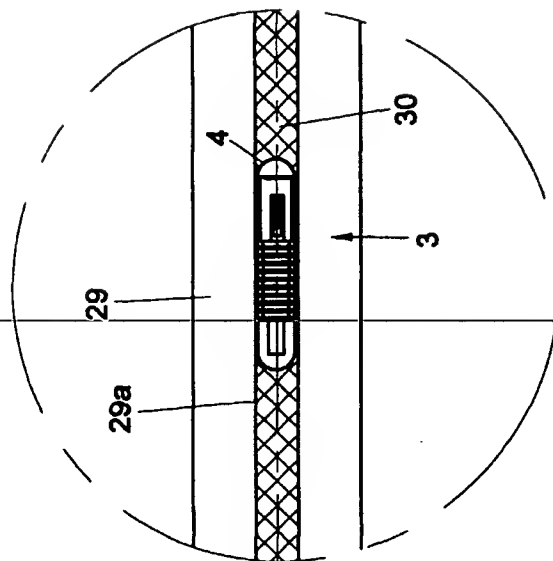


Fig. 8



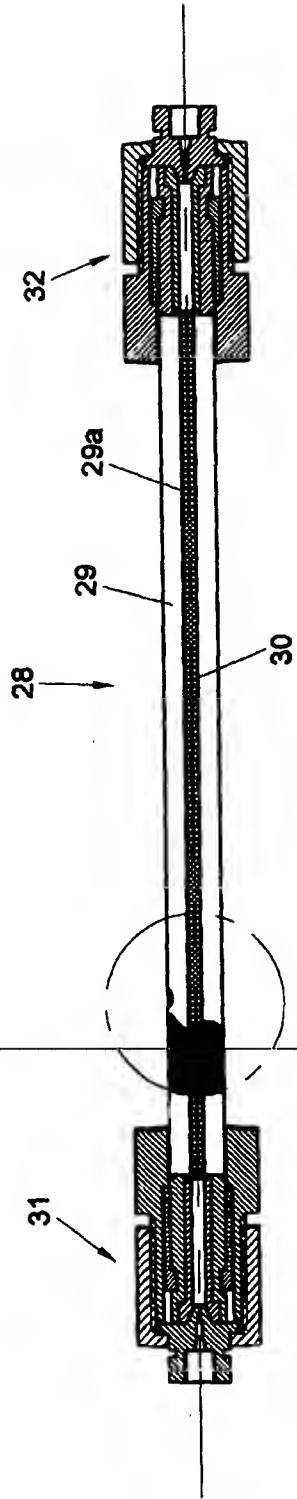


Fig. 9

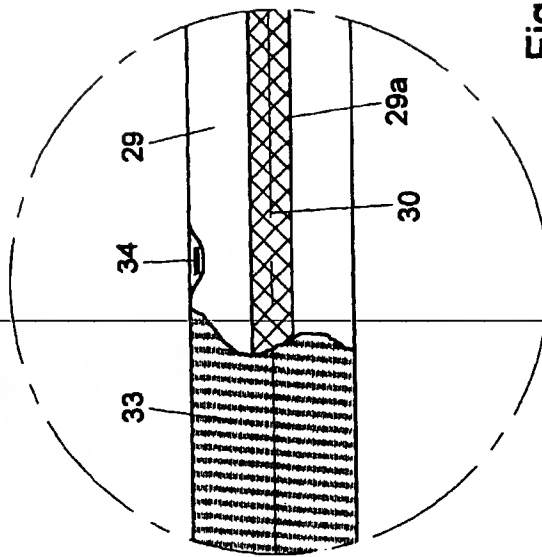


Fig. 10



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 98 20 1361

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	DE 94 16 270 U (GRIEB REINHARD) 8 December 1994	1,3,8,11,13,14,6	B01L3/14
A	* the whole document *		
X	DE 43 01 401 A (TECHLAB GMBH PRODUKTE FUER WIS) 21 July 1994	1,3,9	
	* the whole document *		
X	EP 0 635 305 A (SOC ET DE GESTION D ENGINEERIN) 25 January 1995	1,3	
A	* the whole document *	7,10	
X	EP 0 637 750 A (BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH) 8 February 1995	1,3	
	* page 8, line 32 - line 40; figures 2,3 *		
A	FR 2 555 744 A (PHILIPS IND COMMERCIALE) 31 May 1985	1	
	* the whole document *		
A	US 5 574 230 A (BAUGH STEVEN F) 12 November 1996	7	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
	* column 2, line 40 - line 47 *		B01L
A	US 4 572 067 A (FISCHER THOMAS) 25 February 1986	12	
	* column 1, line 12 - column 2, line 18 *		
P,X	DE 196 21 179 A (NONNENMACHER KLAUS) 27 November 1997	1	
	* abstract; figures *		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 30 July 1998	Examiner Hocquet, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons & member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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